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ABSTRACT

As concern over illegal drugs and drug-related behavior is a relatively recent phenomenon, there are little data available on the correlates and/or determinants of drug-related attitude-behaviors. The research done generates confused and often conflicting results, largely due to failure to specify level of attitude-behavior measured. This project develops a scale of attitude-behavior toward drug users according to the Guttman Facet Theory. Measured variables determined to be potential predictors and/or correlates of drug-related attitude-behaviors are: (1) demographic status; (2) socio-psychological status; (3) contact with drug users; and (4) political activism. An attitude-behavior questionnaire and a personal data questionnaire were administered to 666 individuals in five groups selected for their known range of attitudes toward drug users. Results suggest that political activism and efficacy do not consistently predict attitude behavior. Factors which appear to account for significant portions of the variance are: (1) voting behavior; (2) participation in rallies; (3) contact with drug users; and (4) efficacy. The attitude behavior scale developed in this study may be of help in future research relating different predictors of drug-related attitude behavior to different subgroups. (Author/NMF)

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Attitudes Toward Illegal Drug Users

SYMPOSIUM

Attitude-Behaviors Toward Disadvantage

XIII INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

University of Panama

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Why is it that some people use illegal drugs and some do not?

This question has recently become of prime interest to law enforcement, personnel, medical doctors, sociologists, psychiatrists and psychologists throughout the Americas. Due to the fact that concern over illegal drugs and drug related behavior is a relatively recent phenomena there is a minimum^a amount of data available on the correlates and/or determinants of drug related attitudes-behavior. More importantly, the limited amount of research that has been done has generated confused and often conflicting results. Why?

When interpreting the apparent consistencies and inconsistencies in drug related literature, it is necessary to realize that the comparability of studies is seriously limited by the different populations, sampling techniques, instrumentation, and methodologies employed. However, it is my contention that the most serious problem is the failure to specify level of attitude-behavior being measured. Few of the studies present an operational definition of attitude and most neglect a theoretical paradigm for relating determinants and/or predictors to attitudes toward drug users. As a result, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine what levels or sub-universes in the Guttman-Jordan paradigm were being measured.

An attitude behavior toward drug users scale was developed according to Guttman Facet Theory. This was done to determine if a scale to measure attitude toward drug users constructed according to the Guttman-Jordan paradigm would possess the following technical qualities.

- (1) Construct validity (i. e. an instrument with levels that correlate in such a way as to support the theoretical construct of joint struction (e. g. simple approximation).
- (2) Predictive validity.
- (3) Content validity.

Aside from the scale construction emphasis, certain substantive hypothesis were also tested regarding the differential relationships of variables identified in the literature, with specified levels of attitude-behavior.

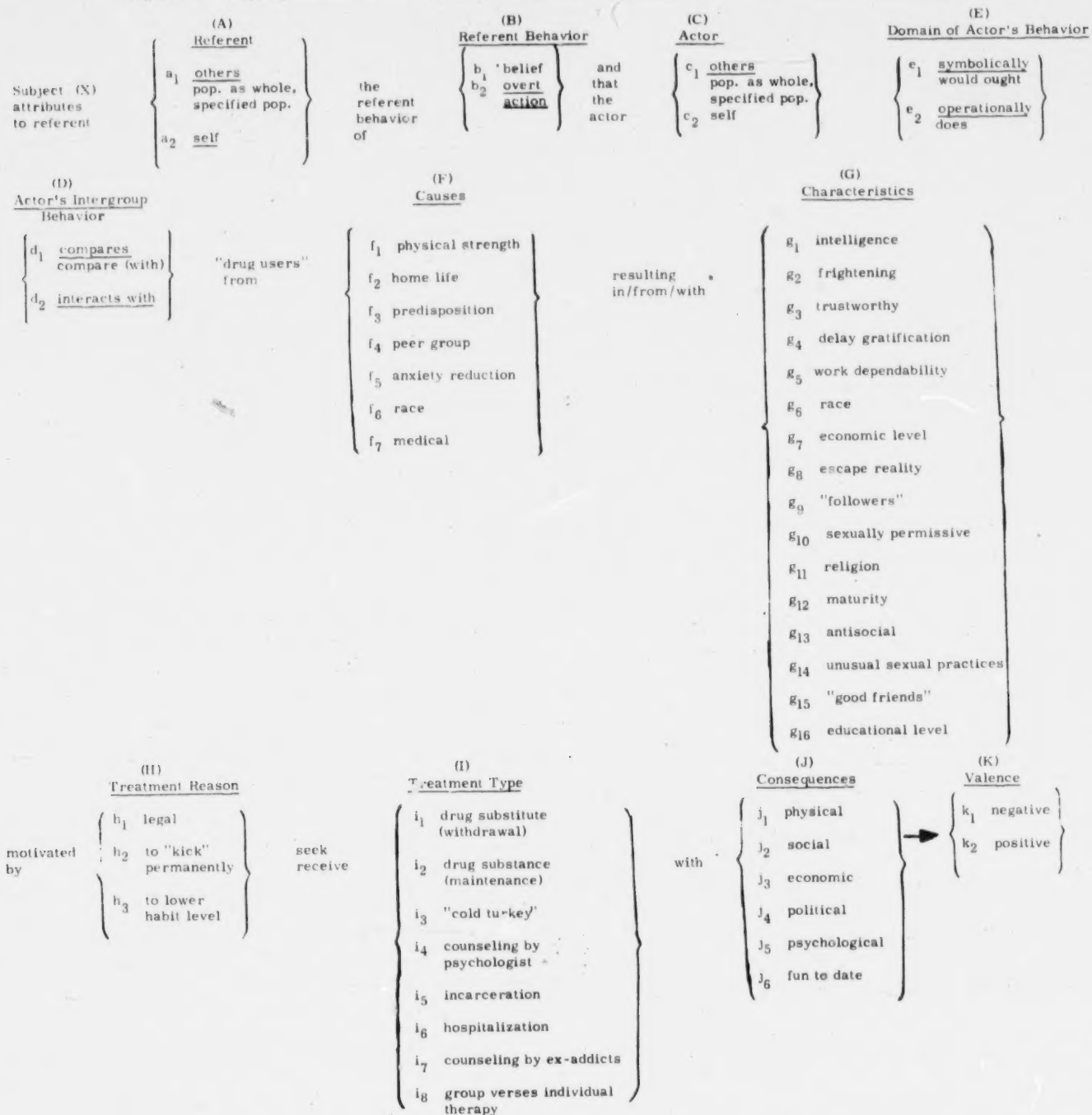
Let us first, look at actual scale construction techniques employed to create the Attitude-Behavior toward drug users scale (hereafter referred to as the ABS:DU).

Once one has decided to use the facet approach to scale construction, two main tasks are readily evident. Namely to specify the type of joint

and lateral struction to be used.

The joint struction employed has been throughly reviewed by Dr. Jordan and the actual theory behind it will not be repeated. The lateral struction refers to the specific content to be included or "plugged into" the joint struction paradigm. This lateral struction deals with the content of the items and is dependent upon a specific situation and attitude object. In this case the attitude object is the drug users. It is important to note that Facet theory is also used to specify the relationship to the content facets identified. The content facets used in the ABS:DU scale were gathered from the research available on drug users, as well as personal interviews with drug addicts, therapists, and law enforcement personnel. Five content facets were repeatedly identified as pertinent components (facets) of attitude toward drug users. These five content facets include: causes, characteristics, treatment reason, treatment type, and consequences. Figure 1 presents the mapping sentence employed in the construction of this scale (Facets A through E specify the joint struction, while Facets F through J specify the lateral struction). As we look at the mapping sentence (in Figure 1) we will notice that each content facet of the lateral struction is broken down into several components. It will be noted that a total of 40 components

Figure 1. -- Mapping Sentence for the Facet Analysis of Joint^a and Lateral^b Struction of Attitudes Toward Drug Users.



^a Facets A through E denote joint struction.

^b Facets F through J denote lateral struction.

are identified (i.e. 7 components in Facet F, 16 in Facet G etc.).

These forty components gleaned from the literature and personal interviews) constitute the content that was used in construction of the original ABS:DU scale.

Thus forty items were constructed at each of the 6 levels specified by the joint struction previously discussed. This resulted in a 240 item scale (6 levels x 40 items at each level). Appendix 1 presents all items constructed at level one and illustrates that 1 response are negative, 2 responses are neutral and 3 responses are positive toward the attitude object (drug users). All items were constructed with this same directionality to facilitate tabulation and analysis of the data.

Table 1 reveals how several items are carried across all 6 levels. It is readily seen that the only difference from level to level is the alteration of the directions and the specified item structure (joint struction) at each level. Thus the content components (item content) remain constant across all 6 levels.

Aside from the 240 item attitude-behavior questionnaire, a 40 item personal data questionnaire was constructed. Jordan (1968) identified four classes of variables that seemed to be important determinants, correlates, and/or predictors of attitudes toward race and mental

Table 1. -- ABS:DU, Item Illustrating the Six Level Structure
Including Directions and Foils.

Level 1	Directions:	Others believe the following things about <u>illegal drug users</u> as compared to non-drug users.
	Item:	Others believe drug users can be trusted (1) less than others, (2) same as others, (3) more than others.
Level 2	Directions:	Most people generally believe the following about <u>interacting</u> with illegal drug users.
	Item:	People generally believe that others would find that drug users can be trusted: (1) less than others; (2) same as others, (3) more than others.
Level 3	Directions:	In respect to illegal drug users, what do <u>you, yourself</u> believe others think is right or wrong.
	Item:	For others to expect drug users to be trustworthy is: (1) usually wrong, (2) undecided, (3) usually right.
Level 4	Directions:	In respect to <u>illegal</u> drug users would <u>you, yourself</u> .
	Item:	I believe I would trust drug users: (1) disagree, (2) uncertain, (3) agree.
Level 5	Directions:	How do <u>you feel</u> toward <u>illegal drug users</u> :
	Item:	I feel I can trust drug users: (1) disagree, (2) uncertain, (3) agree.
Level 6	Directions:	<u>Experiences</u> or contacts with drug users:
	Item:	I have trusted drug users: (1) No, (2) Uncertain, (3) Yes.

retardation: (a) demographic, (b) socio-psychological, (c) contact and (d) knowledge about the attitude object. Review of the literature revealed that these 4 variables, plus political activism, seemed to be potential predictors and/or correlated of drug related attitudes-behavior. The personal data questionnaire was designed to operationalize four of these five variables (knowledge was not used because of the difficulty involved in instrumentation). Appendix 2 presents the 40 item personal data questionnaire. This personal data questionnaire was administered with the attitude questionnaire to obtain data permitting us to test several substantive hypothesis, although the main emphasis of the research was methodological in nature.

We will return later, to discuss some of our substantive findings, but first lets look at the technical qualities of the instrument. The scale was administered to a total of 666 individuals who fell in the 5 broad catagories or "known groups" shown in Table 2 (the groups were chosen for their "known" attitudes toward drug users - ranging along a favorable to unfavorable continium at level 6). In summary there were 6 catagories consisting of 17 groups who responded to the original questionnaire. To this data were applied various statistical procedures to obtain:

TABLE 2. --Research Populations Employed.

Category	Group Designation	Group No.	Males	Female	Type of Response
A Incarcerated Inmates	Prison in Detroit Area	1	36	28	8 On Q'aire
	Prison in South Central Mich.	2	28	28	0 On Q'aire
	Prison in South Central Mich.	3	42	42	0 On Q'aire
B Police	Urban Michigan Police	1	27	25	2 IBM
	Urban California Narcotics Officers	2	33	23	8 IBM
	Urban California Patrol Officers	3	33	31	2 IBM
C Fundamentalist Religious Group	Kansas Parish	1	87	40	47 On Q'aire
D High School Students	Detroit Area High School	1	48	17	29 IBM
	Lansing Area High School	2	65	21	41 IBM
	Rural Southern Michigan High School	3	44	15	29 IBM
	Kansas High School	4	52	18	34 IBM
E College Students	Michigan State University	1	16	5	11 IBM
	A Southern Michigan College	2	23	10	12 IBM
	An Urban Community College	3	45	27	18 IBM
F Treatment Addicts	Lexington Addicts	1	40	26	11 IBM
	California Cold Turkey Addicts	2	21	10	11 On Q'aire
	Detroit Area Methadone Patients	3	26	20	5 On Q'aire

^aNote that male and female sums do not always equal total N due to failure of some subjects to respond to sex variable.

- (1) Level to level correlations and Q^2 evaluations for each group, each category, and total.
- (2) Construct validity.
- (3) Predictive validity.
- (4) Analysis of variance between categories.
- (5) Inter-item, item to facet, and item to level correlations for each category and each group.

As you will recall, the Q^2 statistic is employed to assess how well the data conform to the relationship predicted between levels specified in the joint struction (simplex approximation) discussed by Dr. Jordan. A Q^2 value of .70 or greater is accepted as reflecting a satisfactory simplex approximation (Hamersma, 1969). With the exception of one group (category B, group 1, $Q^2=.64$) all Q^2 values exceeded the .70 criteria. In fact the Q^2 value obtained when the total sample was evaluated (i. e. all groups in all categories) was .98.

Both the total Q^2 value of .98 and the individual group Q^2 values support the theoretical hypothesis dealing with joint struction. The simplex structure hypothesize and obtained here is also viewed as a measure of construct validity for the ABS:DU scale.

Predictive validity was assessed by comparing the hypothesized positions of the "known groups" (by category) along a favorable to

TABLE 3

Hypothesized and Obtained Rank Orderings of "Known Groups" (At Level 6) Attitude-Behavior Toward Drug Users

Hypothesized Attitude-Behavior (Level 6)

Unfavorable				Favorable
K	P	CH		D

Obtained (rank ordered means) Attitude-Behavior (Level 6)

P	C	H	D	K
(54.2)	(64.2)	(66.8)	(70.8)	(72.0)

Letters within the table refer to "known categories:

D = drug users (incarcerated and treatment)

P = Police

C = College Student

H = High School Student

K = Kansas Parish

TABLE 4. --Analysis of Variance Between Categories, Pair Wise Comparisons, Initial Scale.

Level	Category Means										F Ratios and Significance Levels for Pair Wise Comparisons									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	A		B		A		B		A		B		A	
	F	α	VS	F	α	VS	F	α	VS	F	F	α	VS	F	F	α	VS	F	F	α
1	67.9	57.6	65.9	66.1	65.0	63.1	45.0(.0005)	1.6(.20)	.01(.88)	3.2(.07)	9.4(.002)	24.4(.0005)								
2	62.3	55.8	63.6	66.7	65.6	61.7	12.5(.001)	.38(.54)	6.9(.009)	2.7(.10)	.12(.72)	14.7(.0005)								
3	70.6	59.1	72.8	77.2	77.8	73.2	33.2(.0005)	.49(.48)	16.5(.0005)	10.0(.002)	1.6(.21)	35.4(.0005)								
4	72.1	58.1	68.9	78.7	78.2	74.5	46.3(.0005)	2.1(.14)	13.2(.0005)	8.0(.005)	1.3(.26)	23.4(.0005)								
5	71.9	56.2	79.0	78.9	78.3	74.7	54.1(.0005)	1.7(.19)	13.6(.0005)	8.3(.005)	1.7(.19)	30.4(.0005)								
6	69.0	54.8	72.0	66.8	64.2	73.1	12.5(.001)	92.1(.0005)	.37(.55)	1.3(.24)	.95(.33)	35.1(.0005)								

Level	Category Means										F Ratios and Significance Levels for Pair Wise Comparisons									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	A		B		A		B		A		B		A	
	F	α	VS	F	α	VS	F	α	VS	F	F	α	VS	F	F	α	VS	F	F	α
1	48.1(.0005)	18.9(.0005)	10.8(.001)	1.8(.17)	.29(.56)	2.8(.09)	3.7(.05)	10.7(.001)	1.3(.26)	12.6(.0005)										
2	38.1(.0005)	22.8(.0005)	8.6(.005)	3.5(.06)	1.0(.31)	.85(.36)	.44(.52)	3.7(.05)	3.6(.06)	8.3(.0005)										
3	97.2(.0005)	67.7(.0005)	42.2(.0005)	10.2(.002)	5.7(.02)	.25(.62)	.10(.74)	6.3(.01)	3.5(.06)	21.4(.0005)										
4	111.4(.0005)	78.5(.0005)	54.1(.0005)	27.6(.0005)	17.1(.0005)	6.1(.01)	.08(.77)	5.0(.02)	2.7(.10)	26.3(.0005)										
5	125.2(.0005)	88.3(.0005)	64.5(.0005)	26.1(.0005)	16.1(.0005)	6.1(.01)	.08(.77)	4.4(.03)	2.3(.12)	29.1(.0005)										
6	9.8(.002)	4.4(.03)	17.5(.0005)	108.2(.0005)	65.1(.0005)	103.2(.0005)	.50(.48)	2.76(.09)	4.0(.04)	29.9(.0005)										

Level

unfavorable continuum toward drug users to the Actual Action (Level 6) scores obtained on the ABS:DU. Table 3 reveals that the "known groups" did rank order as hypothesized, with the exception of the Kansas Parish. In order to further examine the relationship between the criterion groups chosen, analysis of variance procedures were employed. Multiple means test were employed to identify significant differences between means, (see Table 4). Table 4 reveals that 10 of the 15 comparisons at Level 6 are significantly different at the .05 level. Persual of Table 3 and 4 indicates that the intuited intervals between "known groups" was supported in most instances. The one reversal noted (i. e. Kansas Parish) is not believed to seriously jeopardized predictive validity of the ABS:DU. Some possible explanations of this reversal include: (1) the actual behavior of the Kansas Parish group does not coincide closely with the stated church dogma regarding drug use, (2) this specific fundamentalist parish chosen is not unfavorable at level 6, and (3) that the "true Christian" approach to dealing with illegal drug users has superseded church dogma. At any rate the data appear to support the predictive validity claimed for the ABS:DU.

Although the original 280 item scale and personal data questionnaire seemed to have sufficiently high reliability coefficients, was scalable,

and did differentiate groups, it was too long and tedious. As a result, a shortened, 120 item scale was evolved. In order to discover which items were working best and should be retained, and which items were not working and should be dropped, item to item, item to facet, and item to level correlations (by level) were employed for all categories. Optimally high item to content facet correlation (by level), high item to level correlations and low inter item correlations are desirable (Anastasi, 1968). Using this criteria, 4 items were selected from each of the 5 content facets, resulting in 120 items (i. e. 4 items x 5 facets x 6 levels=120).

The items identified for inclusion in the final scale are contained in appendix 3. The group and total responses to the final scale items were subjected to analysis to obtain an estimate of the final scales reliability and construct validity. Obviously, "picking" certain items from a total scale, and subjecting them to tests of reliability and simplex approximation, may not yield results equivalent to those obtained if only the selected items were administered as a scale (due to such problems as answer sets). Never the less, Q^2 values obtained in this manner, suggested that the final scale would satisfy the simplex approximation requirements. Indeed our faith in the

technical qualities of the final scale have been supported by subsequent administrations of the final ABS:DU Scale (Nicholson, 1971). His data indicate Q^2 values comparable to those found on the initial scale.

Let us turn now to certain illustrative substantive hypothesis that were generated to demonstrate that variables identified in the literature relate differentially with specified levels of the ABS:DU.

The two variables chosen to demonstrate this relationship were political activism and efficiency. Political activism was assessed by reported voting behavior and participation in rallies, while efficacy was measured by an adoption of Wolf's (1967) Life Situation Scale. It was hypothesized that both Efficacy and Political Activism would both correlate negatively with positive attitude toward drug users at Levels 3 through 6. Significant correlations were found in only five of these twelve cases. All correlations were negative with the exception of efficacy with level 6 (see Table 5). These results suggest that political activism and/or efficacy (as defined in this study) do not (by themselves) consistently predict attitude-behavior as measured by the ABS:DU.

Multiple and partial correlations were run in an effort to determine if the grouping of certain variables might reveal significant correlations with levels of attitude-behavior as measured by the ABS:DU. The following variables were included in the multiple and partial correlations:

(1) voting behaviors, (2) participation in rallies, (3) contact with drug users (avoidance and enjoyment), and (4) efficacy.

The combined variance of these variables was statistically significant in 96 of the 102 tests run (i. e. 6 levels, 17 groups=102).

The results suggest that a combination of predictor variables do account for significant portions of the variance, and that the predictor variables relate differentially for different groups. These results indicate that future research may need to look for different predictors of drug related attitude-behavior for different groups, as well as looking at the interaction of these predictor variables. It is believed that the final ABS:DU scale will provide a valuable tool in exploring these possibilities.

TABLE 5.--Actual Correlations and Significance Levels^a
 Obtained With Specified Variables (Initial
 Scale; Total Sample).

Subscale Type-Level	Efficacy	Political Activism Voting Behavior	Political Rallies
Level 1	-.08 (.03)	-.05 (.20)	.03 (.39)
Level 2	-.15 (.005)	-.05 (.25)	.05 (.17)
Level 3	-.05 (.19)	-.17 (.005)	.02 (.65)
Level 4	-.06 (.12)	-.28 (.005)	.01 (.80)
Level 5	-.05 (.19)	-.29 (.005)	.04 (.28)
Level 6	.02 (.65)	-.26 (.005)	.01 (.88)

^aSignificance levels in parentheses.

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APPENDIX 1

LEVEL 1 INITIAL SCALE

ABS-I-DU

Directions: Section I

This section contains statements about ideas which others have about illegal drug users. Circle or fill in the answer sheet number that indicates how others compare drug users with non drug users.

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

1. Drug users usually come from homes that are:
 1. less happy than others
 2. same as others
 3. happier than others
2. Drug users are genetically predisposed (born that way) to use drugs.
 1. less often than others
 2. the same
 3. more often than others
3. Drug users take drugs because it is "the thing to do."
 1. disagree
 2. undecided
 3. agree
4. As compared to others drug users deal with anxiety or worry:
 1. less well
 2. same
 3. better than non drug users
5. Others believe that minority racial groups are more likely to be drug users than whites.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
6. People who use drugs are:
 1. physically weaker than others
 2. same
 3. physically stronger than others
7. Others believe that drug users start taking drugs for medical reasons.
 1. very seldom
 2. undecided
 3. more often than not

ABS-I-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

8. Others believe drug users take drugs to "escape reality."
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
9. Others believe drug users' intellectual ability is:
 1. less than others
 2. equal to others
 3. more than others
10. Others believe drug users can be trusted:
 1. less than others
 2. same as others
 3. more than others
11. As compared to non-drug users, others believe drug users are:
 1. more frightening
 2. same
 3. less frightening
12. As compared to non-drug users others believe that drug users plan for the future.
 1. less often
 2. same
 3. more often
13. With regard to work, drug users are:
 1. less dependable than others
 2. same as others
 3. more dependable than others
14. Others believe that drug users are usually "followers" rather than "leaders."
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
15. With regard to sexual practices, others believe that drug users are:
 1. more sexually loose than non-drug users
 2. same
 3. less sexually loose than non-drug users

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

16. Others believe that drug users lead religious lives:
 1. less often than non-users
 2. same as non-users
 3. more often than non-users
17. As compared to others, drug users act immature.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
18. Others believe that drug users are antisocial:
 1. more often than non-drug users
 2. same as non-drug users
 3. less often than non-drug users
19. Others believe that drug users make "good friends:"
 1. less often than non-drug users
 2. same as non-drug users
 3. more often than non-drug users
20. Others believe that drug users are interested in unusual sexual practices:
 1. more often than non-drug users
 2. same as non-drug users
 3. less often than non-drug users
21. Others believe that drug users go to universities:
 1. less often than non-users
 2. same as non-users
 3. more often than non-users
22. Others believe that drug users are faithful to their spouses:
 1. less often than non-users
 2. same as non-users
 3. more often than non-users
23. Others believe drug users are an economic threat to society.
 1. agree
 2. undecided
 3. disagree

ABS-1-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

24. Others believe that drug users are a threat to society.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
25. As compared to non-drug users, others believe that drug users are:
 1. less fun to date
 2. the same
 3. more fun to date
26. Others believe that drug users are beyond medical help.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
27. Others believe that drug users should be isolated from the rest of society in jails.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
28. Others believe that drug users should be isolated from society by hospitalization.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
29. Others believe that drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
30. Others believe that drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
31. Others believe that the government should pay all costs associated with rehabilitating drug users.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree

ABS-1-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

32. Others believe that all that drug users need is hospital detoxification (drying out).
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
33. Others believe that drug users respond better to group therapy than to other therapy types.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
34. Others believe that legal restraints on drug users should be:
 1. more strict
 2. remain unchanged
 3. less strict
35. Others believe that most drug users usually seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily drug intake.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
36. Others believe that drug users need a permanent drug substitute, like methadone, to permanently "kick the habit."
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
37. Others believe drug use leads to permanent physical damage to the user.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
38. Others believe drug users usually desire treatment because they are in legal difficulty.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree

ABS-I-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

39. Drug users usually seek treatment to permanently "kick the habit."

1. disagree
2. uncertain
3. agree

40. Others believe that drug users need help with emotional problems more than non drug users

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

APPENDIX II

PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE

ABS-VI-DU

This part of the booklet deals with many things. For the purpose of this study, the answers of all persons are important.

Part of the questionnaire has to do with personal information about you. Since the questionnaire is completely anonymous or confidential, you may answer all of the questions freely without any concern about being identified. It is important to the study to obtain your answer to every question.

Please read each question carefully and do not omit any questions. Please answer by circling the answer you choose.

81. Please indicate your sex.

1. Female
2. Male

82. Please indicate your age as follows:

1. Under 20 years of age
2. 21-30
3. 31-40
4. 41-50
5. 50 - over

83. What is your marital status?

1. Married
2. Single
3. Divorced
4. Widowed
5. Separated

84. What is your religion?

1. I prefer not to answer
2. Catholic
3. Protestant
4. Jewish
5. Other or none

85. About how important is your religion to you in your daily life?

1. I prefer not to answer
2. I have no religion
3. Not very important
4. Fairly important
5. Very important

86. About how much education do you have?

1. 6 years of school or less
2. 9 years of school or less
3. 12 years of school or less
4. Some college or university
5. A college or university degree

87. Some people are more set in their ways than others. How would you rate yourself?

1. I find it very difficult to change
2. I find it slightly difficult to change
3. I find it somewhat easy to change
4. I find it very easy to change my ways

88. Some people feel that in bringing up children, new ways and methods should be tried whenever possible. Others feel that trying out new methods is dangerous. What is your feeling about the following statement?

"New methods of raising children should be tried out whenever possible."

1. Strongly disagree
2. Slightly disagree
3. Slightly agree
4. Strongly agree

89. Family planning or birth control has been discussed by many people. What is your feeling about a married couple practicing birth control? Do you think they are doing something good or bad? If you had to decide, would you say that they are doing wrong, or that they are doing right?

1. It is always wrong
2. It is usually wrong
3. It is probably all right
4. It is always right

90. People have different ideas about what should be done concerning automation and other new ways of doing things. How do you feel about the following statement?

"Automation and similar new procedures should be encouraged (in government, business and industry) since eventually they create new jobs and raise the standard of living."

1. Strongly disagree
2. Slightly disagree
3. Slightly agree
4. Strongly agree

91. In respect to your religion, about to what extent do you observe the rules and regulations of your religion?

1. I prefer not to answer
2. I have no religion
3. Sometimes
4. Usually
5. Almost always

92. I find it easier to follow rules than to do things on my own.
1. Agree strongly
 2. Agree slightly
 3. Disagree slightly
 4. Disagree strongly
93. What is your political preference?
1. Republican
 2. Independent
 3. Democrat
 4. Other
94. How many political rallies have you attended?
1. None
 2. One or two
 3. Three to six
 4. Seven to 15
 5. More than 15
95. How many political demonstrations or marches have you taken part in?
1. None
 2. One or two
 3. Three to six
 4. Seven to 15
 5. More than 15
96. Did you vote in the 1968 Presidential election?
1. No
 2. Was too young to vote or unable to vote
 3. Yes
97. Have you ever been arrested or taken into custody for taking part in a civil disturbance?
1. No
 2. Yes
98. Do you feel that a political revolution is needed in this country?
1. No
 2. Yes
99. Do you believe that a social revolution is needed in this country?
1. No
 2. Yes

100. Running a village, city, town or any governmental organization is an important job. What is your feeling on the following statement?

"Political leaders should be changed regularly, even if they are doing a good job."

1. Strongly disagree
 2. Slightly disagree
 3. Slightly agree
 4. Strongly agree
101. Have you ever been in the armed services:

1. no
2. yes

QUESTIONNAIRE: PC

This part of the questionnaire deal with you experiences or contacts with illegal drug users. Perhaps you have had much contact with illegal drug users, or you may have read or studied about them. On the other hand, you may have had little or no contact with illegal drug users and may have never though much about them at all.

102. Some types of drug users are listed below. Indicate the type you have had the most contact with. Mark only one.

1. Marijuana users
2. Amphetamine and/or barbiturates
3. Heroin or opium users
4. Multiple users
5. No contact

103. How many times have you talked with, worked with or had personal contact with illegal drug users?

1. No contact
2. Less than five
3. Between five and 15
4. Between 15 and 50
5. More than 50

104. The following question deals with the kinds of experiences you have had with illegal drug users. If more than one category applies, please choose the answer with the highest number.

1. I have read or heard lectures or seen movies about drug users
2. A friend or relative is, or was, a drug user
3. I have counseled, dated or worked intensively with drug users
4. I, myself, am or have been an illegal drug user

105. If you have ever used illegal drugs, circle the drug most frequently used. If you have never used illegal drugs, leave the answer blank.

1. Marijuana
2. LSD and/or hallucogens
3. Barbiturates and/or amphetamines
4. Heroin and/or opiates
5. Cocaine

106. How many times have you used the drug(s) circled above? If you have not used any illegal drugs, leave your answer blank.

1. Only once
2. Two to five times
3. Five to 10 times
4. 10 to 50 times
5. More than 50 times

107. When you have been in contact with drug users, how easy for you, in general, would it have been to avoid contact with these drug users?

1. I could not avoid contact
2. I could generally avoid the personal contact only at great difficulty
3. I could generally avoid this personal contact with considerable difficulty
4. I could generally avoid this personal contact with some difficulty
5. I could generally avoid this personal contact without any difficulty

108. During your contact with drug users did you gain materially in any way, such as being paid or gaining academic credit?

1. No
2. Yes

109. How have you generally felt about your experiences with drug users?

1. No experience
2. I definitely disliked it
3. I did not like it very much
4. I liked it somewhat
5. I definitely enjoyed it

110. Have you ever been arrested or taken into custody for possession or use of illegal drugs?

1. No
2. Yes

111. Why do you (or might you) take illegal drugs?

1. Never have or would
2. To release anxiety
3. To feel good
4. Because it is the "thing to do"
5. to "escape"

LIFE SITUATIONS

This section of the booklet deals with how people feel about several aspects of life or life situations. Please indicate how you feel about each by marking the appropriate number on the answer sheet.

112. It should be possible to eliminate war once and for all.
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
113. Success depends to a large part on luck and fate.
1. Strongly agree
 2. agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
114. Some day most of the mysteries of the world will be revealed by science.
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
115. By improving industrial and agricultural methods, poverty can be eliminated in the world.
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
116. With increased medical knowledge it should be possible to lengthen the average life span to 100 years or more.
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
117. Some day the deserts will be converted into good farming land by the application of engineering and science.
1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Agree
 4. Strongly agree
118. Education can only help people develop their natural abilities; it cannot change people in any fundamental way.
1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree

119. With hard work anyone can succeed.

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

120. Almost every present human problem will be solved in the future.

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

APPENDIX III
FINAL SCALE

ATTITUDE BEHAVIOR SCALE DU

DIRECTIONS

This booklet contains statements of how people behave in certain situations or feel about certain things. You, yourself, or other persons often behave in the same way toward illegal drug users. You also have some general ideas about yourself, about other persons like you and about illegal drug users. Sometimes you feel or behave the same way toward everyone and sometimes you feel or behave differently toward illegal drug users.

This questionnaire has statements about ideas and about behavior. Each statement in this questionnaire is different from every other statement, although some of the statements in each section are similar. Your answers in one section, therefore, may be the same as answers in another section, or your answers may differ from section to section. Here is a sample statement:

Sample I

Others believe the following things about drug users as compared to themselves:

1. Chance of drug users being sick more often

- ①. less chance
- 2. about the same
- 3. more chance

If others believe that illegal drug users have less chance to be sick more often, you should circle the number 1 as shown above or if you are using an IBM sheet, make a heavy dark line on the answer sheet between the two lines after the number as follows:

1. 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 —

Please mark only one response for each question. Although the answers to some questions may not exactly fit your opinion, choose a "best" answer.

***** DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THE BOOKLET *****

by: John E. Jordan
James M. Kaple
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ABS-I-DU

Directions: Section I

This section contains statements about ideas which others have about illegal drug users. Circle or fill in the answer sheet number that indicates how others compare drug users with non drug users.

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

1. Drug users usually come from homes that are:
 1. less happy than others
 2. same as others
 3. happier than others
2. As compared to others drug users deal with anxiety or worry:
 1. less well
 2. same
 3. better than non drug users
3. Others believe that minority racial groups are more likely to be drug users than whites.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
4. Others believe that people who use drugs are:
 1. physically weaker than others
 2. same
 3. physically stronger than others
5. As compared to non-drug users others believe that drug users plan for the future.
 1. less often
 2. same
 3. more often
6. With regard to work, others believe that drug users are:
 1. less dependable than others
 2. same as others
 3. more dependable than others

ABS-I-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

7. As compared to others, drug users act immature.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
8. Others believe that drug users are antisocial.
 1. more often than non-drug users
 2. same as non-drug users
 3. less often than non-drug users
9. Others believe drug users are an economic threat to society.
 1. agree
 2. undecided
 3. disagree
10. As compared to non-drug users, others believe that drug users are:
 1. less fun to date
 2. the same
 3. more fun to date
11. Others believe drug use leads to permanent physical damage to the user.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
12. Others believe that drug users are a threat to society.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
13. Others believe that drug users are beyond medical help.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
14. Others believe that drug users should be isolated from the rest of society in jails.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree

ABS-I-DU

Others believe the following things about illegal drug users as compared to non-drug users:

15. Others believe that drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
16. Others believe that drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
17. Others believe that most drug users usually seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily drug intake.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
18. Others believe drug users need a permanent drug substitute, like methadone, to permanently "kick the habit."
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
19. Others believe drug users usually desire treatment because they are in legal difficulty.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
20. Drug users usually seek treatment to permanently "kick the habit."
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree

Directions: Section II

This section contains statements which people generally believe others would experience when interacting with illegal drug users. Please choose the answer that indicates what you think most others believe about illegal drug users.

Most people generally believe the following about interacting with illegal drug users:

21. People generally believe that others would find that drug users come from homes that are:
 1. less happy than others
 2. same as others
 3. more happy than others
22. People generally believe that others would find drug users deal with anxiety or worry:
 1. less well than others
 2. same as others
 3. better than others
23. People generally believe that others would find that minority racial groups are more likely to be drug users than whites.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
24. People generally believe that others would find drug users to be:
 1. physically weaker
 2. same
 3. physically stronger
25. People generally believe that others would find that drug users plan for the future:
 1. less often than others
 2. same as others
 3. more often than others

Most people generally believe the following about interacting with illegal drug users:

26. With regard to work, people generally believe that others would find drug users to be:
 1. less dependable than others
 2. same as others
 3. more dependable than others
27. People generally believe that others would find that drug users act:
 1. less mature than others
 2. same as others
 3. more mature than others
28. People generally believe that others would find that drug users are antisocial.
 1. agree
 2. undecided
 3. disagree
29. People generally believe others would find drug users to be an economic threat to society:
 1. more than others
 2. same as others
 3. less than others
30. People generally believe that others would find that drug users are:
 1. less fun to date than non-drug users
 2. the same as non-drug users
 3. more fun than non-drug users
31. People generally believe that others find that drug use leads to permanent physical damage to the user.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
32. People generally believe that others would find drug users to be:
 1. more of a threat to society than non-drug users
 2. same threat to society
 3. less of a threat to society than non-drug users

Most people generally believe the following about interacting with illegal drug users:

33. People generally believe others would find that drug users are beyond medical help.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
34. People generally believe that others would find that drug users should be isolated from the rest of society in jail.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
35. People generally believe others would find drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
36. People generally believe others would find that drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
37. People generally believe that others would find that drug users usually seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily drug intake.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
38. People generally believe that others would find that drug users need a permanent drug substitute, like methadone, to permanently "kick the habit."
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree

ABS-II-DU

Most people generally believe the following about interacting with illegal drug users:

39. People generally believe that others would find drug users usually desire treatment because they are in legal difficulty.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
40. People generally believe that others would find drug users seek treatment to permanently "kick the habit."
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree

ABS-III-DU

Directions: Section III

This section contains statements of the right or wrong way of behaving or acting toward illegal drug users. You are asked to indicate what you yourself believe others think should be done with respect to illegal drug users.

In respect to illegal drug users, what do you, yourself, believe others think is right or wrong:

41. For others to believe that drug users come from unhappy homes is:
 1. usually right
 2. undecided
 3. usually wrong
42. For others to believe that drug users deal with anxiety well is:
 1. usually wrong
 2. undecided
 3. usually right
43. For others to expect most drug users to be from a minority racial group is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
44. For others to believe that drug users are physically weak is:
 1. usually right
 2. undecided
 3. usually wrong
45. For others to expect drug users to plan for the future is:
 1. usually wrong
 2. undecided
 3. usually right

ABS-III-DU

In respect to illegal drug users, what do you, yourself, believe others think is right or wrong:

46. For others to believe that drug users are less dependable workers is:
 1. usually right
 2. undecided
 3. usually wrong
47. For others to expect drug users to be immature is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
48. For others to expect drug users to be antisocial is:
 1. usually right
 2. undecided
 3. usually wrong
49. For others to expect drug users to be an economic threat to society is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
50. For others to expect drug users to be fun on a date is:
 1. usually wrong
 2. undecided
 3. usually right
51. For others to think that drug use leads to physical damage to the user is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
52. For others to expect drug users to be a threat to society is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong

ABS-III-DU

In respect to illegal drug users, what do you, yourself, believe others think is right or wrong:

53. For others to expect that drug users are beyond medical help is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
54. For others to expect drug users to be isolated from society by jail is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
55. For others to expect drug users to best be helped by ex-drug addicts is:
 1. usually wrong
 2. uncertain
 3. usually right
56. For others to expect that drug users are beyond help by psychologists is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
57. For others to think drug users seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily drug intake is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong
58. For others to think that drug users need a permanent drug substitute, like methadone, to permanently "kick the habit" is:
 1. usually right
 2. uncertain
 3. usually wrong

ABS-III-DU

In respect to illegal drug users, what do you, yourself, believe others think is right or wrong:

59. For others to believe that drug users usually desire treatment because they are in legal difficulty is:
1. usually right
 2. undecided
 3. usually wrong
60. For others to believe that drug users seek treatment to permanently "kick the habit" is:
1. usually wrong
 2. uncertain
 3. usually right

ABS-IV-DU

Directions: Section IV

This section contains statements about how you think you would act toward illegal drug users. Choose the answer that indicates how you think you would act.

In respect to illegal drug users would you yourself:

61. I would expect that drug users come from:
 1. unhappy homes
 2. undecided
 3. happy homes
62. I would expect that drug users deal with anxiety:
 1. poorly
 2. uncertain
 3. well
63. I would usually expect drug users to be from a minority racial group.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
64. I would expect that drug users are:
 1. physically weak
 2. undecided
 3. physically strong
65. I would expect that drug users plan for the future.
 1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
66. With regard to work, I would expect drug users to be:
 1. less dependable than others
 2. same
 3. more dependable than others

ABS-IV-DU

In respect to illegal drug users would you yourself:

67. I would expect drug users to be immature.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

68. I would expect drug users to be antisocial.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

69. I would expect drug users to be an economic threat to society.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

70. I would expect that drug users are fun on a date.

1. disagree
2. undecided
3. agree

71. I would expect that drug use leads to physical damage to the user.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

72. I would expect drug users to be a threat to society.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

73. I would expect that drug users are beyond medical help.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

74. I would expect drug users to be isolated from society by jail.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

ABS-IV-DU

In respect to illegal drug users would you yourself:

75. I would expect that drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
76. I would expect that drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
77. I would expect drug users usually seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily intake.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
78. I would expect that drug users need a permanent drug substitute like methadone to permanently "kick the habit."
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
79. I would expect that drug users usually desire treatment because they are in legal difficulty.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
80. I would expect drug users to seek treatment primarily to "kick the habit."
1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree

ABS-V-DU

Directions: Section V

This section concerns actual feelings that you yourself have about illegal drug users. You are asked to indicate how you feel about the following

How do you feel toward illegal drug users:

81. I feel drug users come from:
 1. unhappy homes
 2. undecided
 3. happy homes
82. I feel drug users deal with anxiety:
 1. poorly
 2. uncertain
 3. well
83. I feel drug users usually belong to minority racial groups.
 1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
84. I feel drug users are:
 1. physically weak
 2. undecided
 3. physically strong
85. I feel drug users plan for the future:
 1. less than others
 2. same as others
 3. more than others
86. With regard to work, I feel drug users are:
 1. undependable
 2. undecided
 3. dependable

ABS-V-DU

How do you feel toward illegal drug users:

87. I feel drug users are immature.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

88. I feel drug users are antisocial.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

89. I feel drug users are an economic burden.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

90. I feel that drug users are fun on a date.

1. disagree
2. uncertain
3. agree

91. I feel drug use leads to physical damage to the user.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

92. I feel drug users are a threat to society.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

93. I feel drug users are beyond medical help.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

94. I feel drug users need to be isolated from society
by being put in jail.

1. agree
2. uncertain
3. disagree

ABS-V-DU

How do you feel toward illegal drug users:

95. I feel drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree
96. I feel drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
97. I feel drug users usually seek treatment only to lower the amount of daily intake.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
98. I feel drug users need a permanent drug substitute like methadone to permanently "kick the habit."
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
99. I feel drug users desire treatment primarily because they are in legal difficulty.
1. agree
 2. uncertain
 3. disagree
100. I feel that drug users seek treatment primarily to "kick the habit."
1. disagree
 2. uncertain
 3. agree

Directions: Section VI

This section concerns actual experiences you have had with illegal drug users. Try to answer the following questions from the knowledge of your own experiences. If you have had no experience or contact with illegal drug users, omit questions 101-120 and begin again at question 121 on page 22. If you have had any experience or contact with illegal drug users answer all questions to the best of your ability.

Experiences or contacts with illegal drug users:

101. I have found that drug users come from:
1. unhappy homes
 2. undecided
 3. happy homes
102. I have seen drug users deal well with anxiety.
1. no
 2. uncertain
 3. yes
103. I have seen that drug users usually belong to a minority racial group.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
104. I have experienced that drug users are:
1. physically weak
 2. undecided
 3. physically strong
105. I have experienced that drug users plan for the future.
1. no
 2. undecided
 3. yes

ABS-VI-DU

Experiences or contacts with illegal drug users:

106. I have found drug users to be:
1. undependable in work
 2. undecided
 3. dependable in work
107. I have seen that drug users are immature.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
108. I have seen that drug users are antisocial.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
109. I have seen that drug users are an economic threat to society.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
110. I have had fun dating drug users.
1. no
 2. uncertain
 3. yes
111. I have seen that drug use leads to physical damage to the user.
1. yes
 2. undecided
 3. no
112. I have seen that drug users are a threat to society.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
113. I have seen that drug users are beyond medical help.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no

Experiences or contacts with illegal drug users:

114. I have seen that drug users need to be isolated from society by jail.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
115. I have seen that drug users can best be helped by ex-drug addicts.
1. no
 2. uncertain
 3. yes
116. I have seen that drug users are beyond help by psychologists.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
117. I have seen that drug users usually seek treatment only to lower their daily intake.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
118. I have seen that drug users need a permanent drug substitute like methadone to permanently "kick the habit."
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
119. I have experienced that drug users desire treatment primarily because they are in legal difficulty.
1. yes
 2. uncertain
 3. no
120. I have experienced that drug users seek treatment primarily to "kick the habit."
1. no
 2. uncertain
 3. yes